

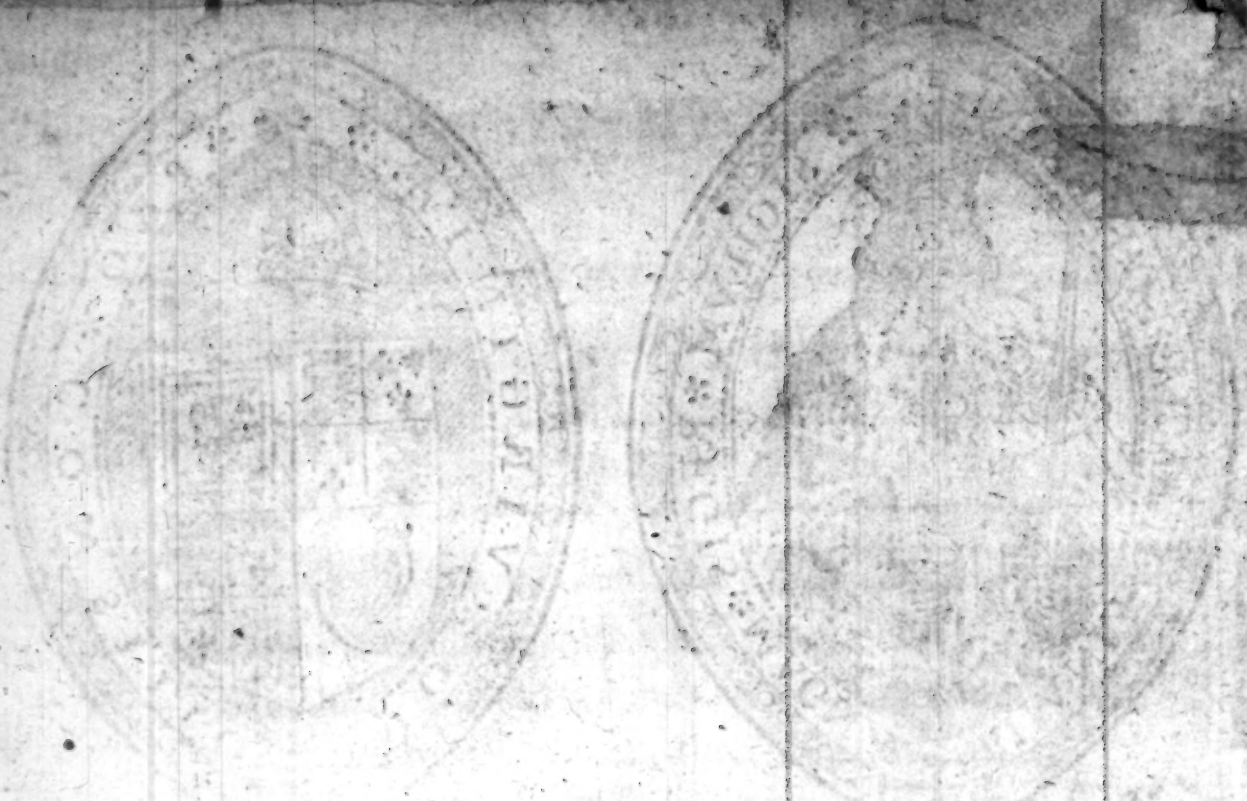


THE  
NEW LIFE  
of Virginea:

DECLARING THE  
FORMER SVCCESSE AND PRE-  
sent estate of that plantation, being the second  
part of *Nova Britannia*.

Published by the authoritie of his Maiesties  
Counsell of *Virginea*.

LONDON,  
Imprinted by *Felix Kyngston* for *William Welby*, dwelling at the  
signe of the Swan in Pauls Churchyard. 1612.



THE  
NEW  
OF  
DECLARING THE  
FORMER SVCCESSE AND PRE-  
Knecht of the plantation, for the second  
part of the year 1611.

Published by the authority of his Majesty's  
Council of Virginia.  
LONDON.  
Printed by Felix K. Wigmore for Wm. Welford, and sold by  
John Wolfe at the Sign of the Gun in Pauls Church-yard, 1611.





TO THE RIGHT  
WORSHIPFUL AND  
WORTHIE KNIGHT SIR

THOMAS SMITH of *London*, Gouvernour of the  
*Moscowia and East Indie Companies*, one of  
his Maiesties Counsell for *Virginea*,  
and Treasurer for the Colony:  
Peace and health in  
Christ.

**I**t is come to passe (right  
VVorshipsfull) with the  
businesse and plantation  
of *Virginea*, as it is com-  
monly seene in the attempt  
and progresse of all other  
most excellent things, (which is) to be accompa-  
nied with manifold difficulties, crosses and ais-  
sters, being such as are appointed by the highest  
prouidence, as an exercise of patience and other  
vertues, and to make more wise thereby the ma-  
nagers

## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

nagers thereof: by which occasion not only the ignorant and simple minded are much discouraged, but the malicious and looser sort (being accompanied with the licentious vaine of stage Poets) haue whet their tongues with scornfull taunts against the action it selfe, in so much as there is no common speech nor publike name of anything this day, (except it be the name of God) which is more vildly depraued, traduced and derided by such unhallowed lips, then the name of Virginea. For which cause (right noble Knight) I haue set my self to publish this brieue apollogie to the sight and view of all men, not to answer any such in their particular folly, but to free the name it selfe from the iniurious scoffers, and this commendable enterprise from the scorne and derision of any such, as by ignorance or malice haue sought the way to wrong it. Which albeit I am well assured will no way auaille to admonish or amend the incorrigible loosenes of such untamed tongues, yet shall I hold mine endeuours well acquitted, if I may but free your selfe, and so many right noble, and well affected gentlemen (touching the former



## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

former ill successe) from wrongfull imputation, as also satisfie the despairing thoughts, and quicken the zeale of such friends and louers to this businesse, as in their remote and forraine residence, by the spreading of rumours and false reports, doe rest unsatisfied. VVherein (as I hope) not to exceed the bounds of modestie and truth, so for orders sake I haue set it downe in a brieue method of three parts. The first is nothing else but a brieue relating of things already done and past: The second, of the present estate of the businesse: And the third doth tend as a premonition to the planters and aduenturers for the time to come.

And this I offer to the patronage of your VVorship alone, being the chiefest patron of this and of many moe worthie seruices: wherein I presume not any way to counsell or direct your wisdom in your further proceedings, whom long experience in Common-wealth affaires (besides that abilitie and wisdom of minde infused by God) hath made most able and sufficient of your selfe to direct many others, but as wishing heereby (if I might in  
some

# The Epistle Didicatorie.

some measure) to ease the burthen of your mind,  
under the wise and painfull managing of your  
many publike actions: for which I pray that  
God will please, to continue still your health  
and strength of body, with answerable  
successe, to your honest, wise, and  
most approued desires.

## R. I.





# THE NEW LIFE OF VIRGINEA.

**I**N that most sacred historie penned by the Prophet *Moses*, (the first historian that euer wrote, and left his writings to posteritie) it is recorded, that when the pride of earthlie men, in the race and progenie of *Noah*, began to aspire and sought to clime the Celestiall throne; it so highly prouoked the Maiestie of God, that consulting with the Deitie, and comming downe by his word and almightie power, he subuerted their deuices and proud attempt, infatuating their vnderstanding by confounding their tongues, and leauing each one to his seuerall waies, to follow the proneſſe and follie of his owne heart, so that from this

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scatte-

## *The new life of Virginea.*

scattering and casting them out like vnprofitable seed vpon the dust of the earth, did spring vp (as weeds in solitarie places) such a barbarous and vnfruitfull race of mankinde, that euen to this day (as is very probable) many huge and spacious Countries and corners of the world vnknowne, doe still swarme and abound with the innumerable languages of this dispersed crue, with their inhumane behauiour and brutish conditions, and howsoeuer God laying this heauie curse and punishment vpon them, that for the space of three thousand yeares and more, did neuer vouchsafe the hand of the weeder, to cleanse and giue redresse to so desolate and outgrowne wildernesse of humaine nature, yet such is his eternall purpose, who in his owne appointed time, doth reskue the brand from burning, and the prey from the Lions teeth, that like as we our selues and our forefathers (the first fruites of the Gentiles, who were all guilty of that great conspiracie) which were strangers frō the Common wealth of Israel, and liued long  
time



## *The new life of Virginea.*

time without God in the world, were yet at length reduced home to that familie of saints and sonnes of God, so now appeareth the same grace, which God out of his secret counsell begins to extend and giue to the remnants of those scattered Gentiles, our kinsmen and younger brethren (as I may say) the sundrie nations of *America*: which as they consist of infinite confused tongues and people, that sacrifice their children to serue the diuel, as those heathens did their sonnes and daughters Leuit. 20. 2. to *Molech*: yet who can doubt or say, but euen amongst these, God may haue his speciall numbers, from whose neckes hee will now remoue that heauie yoake of bondage; and to that end it is to be obserued, when after that great apostacie foretold by the spirit of God, and which for many hundred yeares had almost drowned the christian world in superstition and Idolatrie; God that raised vp her Maiestie, our late Soueraigne, and put into her heart, by wholesome lawes to wipe away that mist of popish dimmes from our eyes,

side B 2 whereby

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whereby we saw the light more cleare, did likewise moue her Princely mind to proffer that light to this blinde and miserable people, in giuing the first encouragement by our English Colonies to make plantation there, and according to her selfe, and the condition of her sexe, she named the Countrey *Virginia* : which mee thinkes should enforce from them that loue the monuments of her neuer dying memorie, a feruent bond of zeale to that name and worke of God, the ground whereof was laid by her, the happinesse of whose raigne was our vnspeakable ioy, and will be deriued to our posteritie.

And howsoever God pleased not to suffer the performance of that excellent worke in her daies (as hee likewise denied King *Dauid*, whose purpose and preparation was to haue built a Temple for the Lord) yet hee raised vp (like *Salomon*) the best and wisest among the sonnes of men to be our King, and hath bent his royall disposition, by many gracious priuileges, and giuing his customes freely, to build  
this



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this Temple for the Lord, yea many living temples for the honour of his name.

What shall wee then say, when thus the powers of heauen and earth encouraged the enterprize, and stirred vp the spirits of worthie men, not the basest, but of the best and most honorable minded in the kingdome, to engage themselves to sollicite their friends to assemble and consult aduisedly how to replant this vnnatural vine to make it fruitfull, when they looked to heauen they saw a promise, and looking to earthward they saw a blessing. And albeit in that infancie their numbers were but small, yet their willing resolution supplying that want, they made out 3. shippes with Captaine *Newport*, for a discouerie, who within few monethes returned with relation of a countrie discouered and seated like that pleasant land described by *Moses*, the stones whereof were brasse and iron, whose mountaines, vallies & streams did all attend some good employment, that they saw a poore people living there in the shadow of death, without light or

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sense of their own miserie, and that there wanted nothing but industrie and art to adde to nature.

Vpon which encouragement new supplies were made; with expedition some few hundreds of our men were left there by Captaine *Newport*, with al kind of provisions and directions for the ground and foundation of a Common-wealth. Their barbarous king *Powhatan* entertained them louingly, and admitted them a large countrie to inhabit, the poore Sa-uages brought them such reliefe as they had; our owne people wrote letters home in praise of the countrie, and labored their friends to come thither, they began to fortifie where they saw conuenient, they built a Church and many houses together, which they named *James Towne*, they nourished their swine, hens, and other provisions they caried out of England, which plentifully encreased: they cut downe wood for wanscot, blacke walnut tree, Spruce, Cedar & Deale, they got rich furs, dying stufte, minerals and iron ore (which  
made



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made excellent good iron) they planted orange trees, corne, and sundrie kindes of seeds, they made Sope ashes and Tar, with some Sturgeon and Caueare, and of each of these they sent vs small quantities, with store of Sassafrasse, and some wine of those countrie grapes for a triall: all which being the worke but of a small number, not fully settled, gaue sufficient testimony what might bee effected there by settling good gouernmēt, and sending more supplies of men, and meanes to plant the soile and make discoueries.

This happy proceeding caused the action to be accounted as wonne, and caused so many willing minds to aduenture their monies, that there wanted not sufficient meanes, to furnish out a fleet of 9. good ships, with the better part of five hundred men to inhabit there. Sir Thomas Gates being Lieutenant generall, and Sir George Sommers Admirall of *Virginea*, both of them appointed By commission to reside in the countrie to gouerne the Colonie, which together set saile and departed the coast

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coast of *England* with a faire wind the first of Iune 1609.

But who can withstand the counsell of God that sits in the stearne of all actions, and so directed this present fleet, that before they came neere the coast of *Virginea*, the ship named the *Sea Venture*, being also Admiral of the fleet, wherein were shipped the two Knights before named, and Captaine *Newport* with an hundred and fittie persons, was violently taken and carried with the rage of tempestuous stormes, without hope or likelihood of life at least an hundred leagues to the southward, till they arriued vpon the desperate shore of the Ilands of *Bermudus*, where betweene two rockes the ship split in peeces, and yet by the miraculous hand of God and industrie of the Captaines, all the people escaped safe to land and not a man perished.

Of whose long abode and preservation in these broken deserts, & of their strange and wonderfull deliuerie thence, it is already related and published by Sir *Thomas*

*Gates*



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*Gates*, and so I returne to the other eight ships which escaping the danger of seas arrived at the port, and landed their men in *Virginea*.

By which meanes the body of the plantation, was now augmented with such numbers of irregular persons, that it soone became as so many members without a head, who as they were bad and euill affected for the most part before they went hence; so now being landed, and wanting restraint, they displaid their condition in al kind of loosenes, those chiefe and wisest guides among them (whereof there were not many) did nothing but bitterly contend who should be first to command the rest, the common sort, as is euer scene in such cases, grew factious and disordered out of measure, in so much as the poore Colonie seemed (like the Colledge of English fugitiues in Rome) as a hostile Campe within it selfe: in which distemper that enuious man stept in, sowing plentifull tares in the hearts of all, which grew to such speedie confusion, that in few moneths,

*Parsons letter  
in the Quod-  
libets.*

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neths, Ambition, Sloth and idlenes had deuoured the fruits of former labours, planting and sowing were cleane giuen ouer, the houses decaied, the Church fell to ruine, the store was spent, the cattell consumed, our people starued, and the poore Indians by wrongs & iniuries were made our enemies, two of the ships returning home perished vpon the point of *Wshant*, the rest of the fleet came ship after ship, laden with nothing but bad reports and letters of discouragement: and which added the more to our crosse, they brought vs newes that the Admirall ship, with the two Knights and Captaine *Newport* were missing, seuered in a mightie storme outward, and could not be heard of, which we therefore yeelded as lost for many moneths together, and so that Virgine voyage (as I may tearme it) which went out smiling on her louers with pleasant lookes, after her wearie trauailes, did thus returne with a rent and disfigured face: for which how iustly her friends tooke oceaision of sorrow, and others to insult and scoffe, let men



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men of reason iudge. And as for those wicked Impes that put themselves a ship-boord, not knowing otherwise how to liue in England; or those vngratious sons that daile vexed their fathers hearts at home, and were therefore thrust vpon the voyage, which either writing thence, or being returned back, to couer their owne leaudnes doe fill mens eares with false reports of their miserable and perilous life in *Virginea*, let the imputation of miserie be to their idlenes, and the blood that was spilt vpon their owne heads that caused it.

And howsoeuer it is true, that vpon these euents many aduenturers which had formerly well affected the businesse, when they saw such vnexpected tragedies, withdrew themselves and their monies from aduventure. Notwithstanding it lessened much the preparation, yet it hindred not the resolution of that honourable Lord (appointed Lord Gouvernour) to goe in his owne person, who together with the rest of the aduenturers assisting his setting  
forth,

*The Lord's  
Warre.*

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forth, hauing in their wisedomes rightlie weighed, that to the desired end of all good actions in this life, the way doth lie as well, with rough and craggie steps as smooth and easie paths, did presently set on with three good ships, wherein the Lord Gouvernour, attended with Sir *Ferdinando VVainman* & sundry others, set saile from the coast of England, in the beginning of Aprill 1610, and on the 9. of Iune arriued safely at the disfortified fort in *Virginea*, where his Lordship finding their desperate condition so poore and meane, and so cleere a consumption of all former employments, that scarcely appeared the steps or print of twenty hundred groats disbursed, which had truly cost the Aduenturers here aboue twentie thousand pounds.

And thus wee stood in state of Marchants that had aduentured much and lost all: in which case we might now make answer with King *Alexander* (hauing giuen away al to his Captaines) we had nothing left but hope, and this hope of ours wee fixed much (if not too much) vpon that honourable



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nourable Lord Gouvernour, then landed in *Virginea*, who as the world & our selues knew right well to be religious and wise, of a strong bodie and valerous minde, and vnder his wings so confidently reposed the shield of our businesse, that God minding to make vs know that our arme was yet but flesh, euen in the front of his enterprize ouerthrew the Nobleman by laying such a heauie hand of sicknesse and diseases vpon him, that vnable to weld and support the state of his owne bodie, much lesse the affaires of the Colonie, he was forced with griefe of heart, through the anguish and dolor of his maladie, and for remedie to saue his life, after eight moneths sicknesse to returne for England againe: which when the Aduenturers saw that the expectance of such a preparation came to nothing, how great a dampe of coldnesse it wrought in the hearts of all, may easily be deemed.

And yet had we left one sparke of hope vnquencht, for before wee knew any such thing of his Lordships weaknesse, or once

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imagined his returning home, we had furnished out Sir Thomas Dale with a good supply of three ships, men, cattell, and many provisions: all which arrived safe at the Colonie the 10. of May 1611. And notwithstanding the Knight at his landing there, found the Lord Gouvernour to bee gone, whereof he wrote vs home most dolefull letters, as also of the fewnesse, idlenesse and weake estate wherein hee found the Colony; yet decyphered he the country in diuers of his letters with admirable praise, giuing vs notice of his proceeding to fortifie, to build, to plant, and that the health of our men was now recovered by setting them to labour, assuring the aduenturers so long as he remained there, their ships should neuer retorne emptie; his words are these: *But if any thing otherwise shall betide me in this businesse, let me commend unto your carefulnesse, the pursuite and dignitie of this businesse, then which your purser and endeuours will neuer open nor trauell in a more acceptable and meritorious enterprize, take foure of the best kingdomes in Christendome,*

The words of  
Sir Thomas  
Dales letter to  
the Committee.



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dome, and put them all together, they may no way compare with this countrey, either for commodities or goodnesse of soile. And this sparke (I say) so kindled in the hearts of those constant aduenturers, that in the greatest disasters neuer fainted, which hauing past ouer so many foule and wearie steps, and seeing now so faire a way before them, bent all their wits and consultations how to second this good beginning of such a settled gouernment. And after many meetings, when they could resolue vpon no great supplie for want of meanes, the discouragement of many being such by former ill successe, yet in fine it was resolved; through the importunate zeale and forwardnesse of some, against the opinion of many, without delay to furnish out Sir Thomas Gates with fixe shippes, three hundred men and an hundred kine, with other cattell, munition and prouisions of all sorts; which notwithstanding it grew so deepe an engagement of our purses and credits, that for the present wee knew not how to discharge it, yet assuredly it hath  
proued

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Lord Generall  
Cecill, Sir Ro-  
bert Mansell  
and some o-  
thers.

proued (as wee hope) the most fortunate and happie steppe that euer our businesse tooke, and hath highly approued the wisdom and resolution of thole worthy gentlemen that were the causers of it: and so at this period, as with a cleare euening to a cloudie day, I will put an end to this my first part of relating things already done and past.

The second part ensueth of the present estate of the businesse, vpon which point I know that all mens eares are now most attent, for which I must be sparing to speake so much as might bee said, for surely men will not belecue (though nature daily shew it in other courses) that in this case yet, so great a tide of flowing should suddenly ensue so great an ebbe of want, in last December Captaine *Newport* in the *Starre*, and since that fise other shippes are ariued heere from the Colonie, by which we know that Sir *Thomas Gates* with his fixe shippes, men and cattell, safelie ariued at *James Towne*, about the fine of August last, the suddaine approach of such an vn-  
looked



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looked for supplie, did so amaze our people, when the Fort had first descried the Fleete, and gaue it out for enemies, that so soone as the newes went vp the riuer to Sir *Thomas Dale*, he being a warlike and resolute Captaine, prepared him instantly and all the rest for an encounter, which by how much the suddaine apprehension perplexed their minds for the present, yet so much the more exceeded their comfort, when they knew them to be friends.

When they had all things well landed, and giuen thanks to God, the Knights and Captaines now began to frame the Colonie to a new conformitie, whereof the Lord Gouvernour at his being there, most carefullie had more then laide the ground before, their first and chieft care was shewed in setting Lawes diuine and morall, for the honour and seruice of God, for daily frequenting the Church, the house of prayer, at the toling of the bell, for preaching, catechizing, and the religious obseruation of the Sabbath day, for due reuerence to the Ministers of the  
D Word,

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Word, and to all superiours, for peace and loue among themselues, and enforcing the idle to paines and honest labours, against blasphemie, contempt and dishonour of God, against breach of the Sabbath by gaming: and otherwise against adulterie, sacriledge and felonie, and in a word, against all wrongfull dealing amongst themselues, or iniurious violence against the Indians. Good are these beginnings wherein God is thus before, good are these lawes, and long may they stand in their due execution. But what is this (will some object) if wholesome lodging, cloathing for the backe and bodilie foode be wanting, the bellie pincht with hunger cannot heare, though your charme be otherwise neuer so sweet. All this was true, we haue already confest it, when there was nothing but a confused troope that sought their owne consumption, *tempora mutantur.*

You shall know that our Colonie consisteth now of seuen hundred men at least, of sundrie arts and professions, some more or lesse, they stand in health, and few sicke,

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at the ships comming thence, hauing left the fort at *Cape Henry*, fortified and kept by Captaine *Dauies*, and the keeping of *James towne* to that noble and well deseruing Gentleman Master *George Percie*. The Colonie is remoued vp the riuer fourescore miles further beyond *James towne* to a place of higher ground, strong and defencible by nature, a good aire, wholesome and cleere (vnlike the marish seate at *James towne*) with fresh and plentie of water springs, much faire and open grounds freed from woods, and wood enough at hand.

He went thither  
ther five yeeres  
since in the  
first ship.

Being thus inuited, here they pitch, the spade men fell to digging, the brickmen burnt their bricks, the company cut down wood, the Carpenters fell to squaring out, the Sawyers to sawing, the Souldier to fortifying, and euery man to somewhat. And to answer the first obiection for wholesome lodging, here they haue built competent and decent houses, the first storie all of bricks, that euery man may haue his lodging and dwelling place apart by him-

himselfe

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selfe, with a sufficient quantitie of ground allotted thereto for his orchard and garden to plant at his pleasure, and for his own use. Here they were building also an Hospitall with fourescore lodgings (and beds alreadie sent to furnishe them) for the sicke and lame, with keepers to attend them for their comfort and recouerie. And as for their clothing, first of wollen (whereof they haue least need, because the countrie is very warme) it is and must be alwaies supplied from hēce, to the benefit of English clothing: but for linnen, which they shall most need, without doubt by small and easie industrie there may amount a great increase from thence, to furnish by way of merchandise, for England, not only by planting Hemp and Flax, which that climate maketh farre surpassing ours, both in growth and goodnesse, but by a new found stuffe of a certaine sedge or water-flagge (reuealed vnto them by an Indian) which groweth there naturally in endlesse abundance, and with little paines of boyling, it being gathered, yeeldeth great quantitie



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quantitie of sundrie sorts of skeines of good strength and length, some like silke, and some like flax, and some a courser sort, as hempe: whereof the last ships brought hither for a triall about two hundred pound waight; which being put to triall heere (as many can witnesse which haue seene it) wil make cordage, linnen, and fine stufes both for strength and beautie, such as no vse nor seruice can finde the like of any other kinde.

And for the last and maine obiection of food, it cannot be denied by any one of reason, but with their now diligent planting and sowing of corne (whereof they haue two haruests in a sommer) the plentiful fishing there, the store of fowles and fruits of the earth, their present prouision sent from hence at euery shipping, together with the speedy increase of those sundrie sorts of tame Poultry, Conies, Goats, Swine and Kine landed there about a yere agoe with *Sir Thomas Dale*, and since againe by *Sir Thomas Gates*, that this obiection too, this maine obiection of want-  
D 3                   ting

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ting food is vtterly remooued: so that I cannot see, nor any man else can iudge in truth, but that ill and odious wound of *Virginea*, which settled so deepe a scarre in the mindes of many, is so sufficiently reco- uered, as it may now encourage not such alone (as heretofore) which cannot liue at home, nor lay their bones to labour, but those of honest minds and better sort, which get their bread but meanly heere, may seeke to mend it there. Captaine *Samuel Argoll*, a Gentleman of good seruice, is readie with two ships.

The Lord Gouvernour himselfe is now preparing to goe in his owne person, and fundrie other Knights and Gentlemen, with ships and men, so farre as our meanes will extend to furnish: and for preuenting that wrong, which some Masters and Ste- wards haue formerly done to their pas- sengers at sea, in shortening their allow- ance, for their owne priuate lucar, it is or- dered that euery ship vpon her mast shall haue it written, what ought to be euerie daies allowance, that euery one may see it,

Sir W. S.  
Sir R. W.



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it, and no man be defrauded. And thus much briefly for the present condition of this plantation.

It followes now to conclude with the third and last diuision directed to the Colonie: And first to you the heads & guides of that plantation, it cannot be doubted, but as you are wise and prouident men you tooke this worke in hand, forecasting wisely that the price thereof might be no lesse then the care of your mindes, the labour of your bodies, and perill of your liues. And seeing you are sure of nothing more then the extremest lots, which either the barren coldnesse of such a naked action in the infancie thereof, or the malice of diuellish men can cast vpon you, arme your selues therefore against all impediments, to effect those honorable ends that were first intended *to be put vpon our King, vpon our nation, and Christian religion*, by that plantation. If the work be more hard and difficult then you took it for, and that you must like *Hannibal* (piercing the stony Alpes) make cleare the way to your desired

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red ends with fire and vineger; will not your honour be the greater, and your seruice more acceptable in the performance of it? Nay, if losse of life befall you by this seruice (which God forbid) yet in this case too, wee doubt not but you are resolved with cōstant courage, like that noble King *Henry the fift*, before his triumphant victorie in the fields of *Agincourt*, where seeing the fewnesse of his own, and multitude of enemies, like a valiant Champion to stir vp his little Armie, against that great conflict; *Be cheered my hearts* (said he) *and let vs fight like Englishmen, all England prayeth for vs: if here we dye, let this be our comfort, our cause is good, and wee haue fathers, brothers, friends and countrimen that wil reuenge our deaths.*

Your first conflict is from your sauage enemies the natiues of the Countrie, who as you know are neither strong nor many; their strongest forces are sleights and trecherie, more to bee warily preuented then much to be feared. But as for those your other friends, which challenge it all  
as



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as theirs by deed of gift, not from *Alexander* the Great King of *Macedonia*, but from *Alexander* of *Rome*, Viceroy of that great Prince, which offered at once the whole world to haue himselfe adored, which (as is said) doe brute it out in all mens cares to pull you out of possession; you know they are but men, and such as your selues can well remember, that in all attempts against our late Soueraigne, God defeated their purposes, and brought them to nothing. But howsoeuer it fared then, (God in mercy shielding that gracious Queene, that no attempt could touch her little finger, nor worke her least dishonour) yet I am no Prophet to warrant now, but God (for causes knowne to him) may giue you as a prey into the hands of the weakeest, yet herein rest assured, and it cannot possible bee otherwise, but that the zeale of this action hath discovered such and so many worthie spirits of all degrees in England to be vpholders of it, as for their credits sake and reputation, will neuer leaue you without conuenient meanes to make de-

Their wisdom  
is such as they  
will offer you  
no wrong.

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fence, nor your least indignitie by sauage  
foes or ciuill friends will suffer vnrequi-  
ted. There is laid vpon you in this worke  
athreefold labour to be done vpon your  
selues, vpon your English, and vpon the  
poore Indians. And first vpon your selues;  
for all mens cares and eyes are so fixed  
vpon Kings and Rulers, that they keepe  
a register in minde of what euer they doe  
or speake, the better sort of loue to imitate  
their goodnes, & the looser sort of flatter-  
rie to applaud their wickednes and sooth  
them in their vices: when your wholesom  
lawes shall haue no execution, when you  
shall publish and pretend for the honour  
of God, and good of the publike weale,  
and yet shall care for neither of both, but  
be loose in your own course of life, giuing  
way to ambition, idlenesse, and all vnbrid-  
led appetite, to your tongues in swearing,  
to your bodies in vnchastity, making your  
owne Courts and houses cages of proud,  
vncleane and all disordered persons, en-  
forcing the good to pine away with grief,  
and aduancing men of bad deserts, ac-  
counting



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counting it happie to doe what you list, when no man dares reprove you; miserie and confusion will be the end of this, and you shal leaue for your monuments shame and dishonour behinde you to all posteritie.

But if, like wise and prudent guides, as we do rightly esteeme you, in tearing this great frame, you shall lay the foundation in your owne steps, and by your owne example shall teach your inferiours the feare of God, and by your modest recreations, and commendable labours shall leade the on to doe the like, especially in that most wholesome, profitable and pleasant work of planting, in which it pleased God himselfe to set the first man and most excellent creature *Adam* in his innocencie, to which the best Kings of Israel were most addicted, and by which so many kingdoms are much enriched, and for which the noble King *Cirus* that great Monarch is so much commended, whose glorie was to all Ambassadors and forraine States (notwithstanding his being a Souldier and a

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Conquerour of great employment) in shewing the comelie order of his owne handie worke. When thus your light shall guide their feete, sweete will that harmonie be betweene the head and members of the bodie, then may sleepe the rigour of your lawes, and you shal resemble the best and wisest sort of Kings, which by the influence of their grace and loue doe dailie cure consumptions, melancholies and euil affected mindes, as also make their hearts more honest and vpright, and then that worke (though burnt as stubble heretofore) yet being thus grounded shal abide, you shall liue in honour, and die in peace; the succeeding ages of those conuerted Infidels shall count you happy, and that precious seed which you haue sowne in teares, shalbe as blessed sheaues vpon your heads for euer.

The next is dutie towards your Colonie (the common sort of English) and that in few words, let them liue as free English men, vnder the gouernment of iust and equall lawes, and not as slaues after the  
will.



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will and lust of any superiour: discourage them not in growing religious, nor in gathering riches, two especiall bonds (whether seuered or conioyned) to keepe them in obedience, the one for conscience sake, the other for feare of losing what they haue gotten: without the first they are prophane, without the second desperate, and apt for euery factious plot to bee instruments of mischief. Such haue alwaies bin the beggarly, ignorant and superstitious sort of Irish, & no better were we our English (and Scottish nation too) euer vnquiet, neuer constant, readie for insurrections and murther, to depose their Kings, and maintaine rebellion, before the daies of that renowned *Deborah* our late Soueraigne, that shining starre, the splendour of whose brightnesse, darkned the glorie of all other Princes in her time (as euen popish historians of sundrie forraine Nations teare me her) who brought vs to that light, whereby wee liue as men of knowledge in due subiection, enioying honour, peace and wealth, the handmaids of reli-

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For which sort  
of men we wish  
we had better  
content to  
give them, or  
they were  
more willing  
for the service.

gion. We must confesse as yet you are but  
poore, your companie few, and your  
meanes vnable to effect those ends in any  
great measure. But for the first steppe, you  
haue some Preachers there alreadie, and  
more wee intend to send you so soone as  
they may be provided. And for the second,  
the land is before you to dispose to euerie  
man for his house and ground, wherein  
to employ himselfe for his owne benefit,  
that no man may liue idle nor vnprofita-  
ble. And for their better incouragement  
in doing well, aduance all such of best dis-  
posed life, and none but such: and though  
your preferments be not great, nor your  
Common-wealth settled, yet now is most  
need of these admonitions: for in the be-  
ginning & prime of your businesse, whiles  
you are but young and few, those succee-  
ding enormities of briberie, drunkennesse  
and disordered life, may sooner be pre-  
vented, then hauing once got habite and  
footing amongst you they can be redres-  
sed: for if in laying now the ground-work  
of your businesse, you suffer it to be smo-  
thered



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thered vp together with impunitie of vices, (as seeds and roots of noisome weeds) they will soone spring vp to such corruption in all degrees as can neuer bee weeded out.

And for the poore Indians what shall I say, but God that hath many waies shewed mercie to you, make you shew mercie to them and theirs. And howsoeuer they may seeme vnto you so intollerable wicked and rooted in mischief, that they cannot be moued, yet consider rightly and be not discouraged, they are no worse then the nature of Gentiles, and euen of those Gentiles so hainousslie decyphered by S. Paul to bee full of wickednesse, haters of Rom. i. God, doers of wrong, such as could neuer be appeased, and yet himselfe did liue to see, that by the fruits of his owne labours, many thousands euen of them became true beleeuing Christians, and of whose race and offspring consisteth (well neere) the whole Church of God at this day. This is the worke that wee first intended, and haue publisht to the world to be chiefe in  
our

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our thoughts, to bring those infidell people from the worship of Diuels to the seruice of God. And this is the knot that you must vntie, or cut asunder, before you can conquer those fundrie impediments, that will surely hinder all other proceedings, if this be not first preferred.

Take their children and traine them vp with gentlenesse, teach them our English tongue, and the principles of religion; winne the elder sort by wisdom and discretion, make them equal with your English in case of protection wealth and habitation, doing iustice on such as shall doe them wrong. Weapons of warre are needfull, I grant, but for defence only, and not in this case. If you seeke to gaine this victorie vpon them by stratagems of warre, you shall vtterly lose it, and neuer come neere it, but shall make your names odious to all their posteritie. In steed of Iron and Steele you must haue patiēce and humanitie to manage their crooked nature to your forme of ciuilitie: for as our prouerbe is, Looke how you winne them, so  
you



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you must weare them: if by way of peace  
and gentlenesse, then shall you alwaies  
range them in loue to you wards, and in  
peace with your English people, and by  
proceeding in that way, shall open the  
springs of earthly benefits to them both,  
and of safetie to your selues.

Imitating the steppes of your wise and  
prudent Soueraigne, and preparing the  
way of peace (to much as lies in you) be-  
fore the second comming of that King of  
peace, at whose first comming into this  
earthly region the world was all in peace,  
vnder the peaceable regiment of *Augustus*  
*Cesar*, who though an vnbeleeuing Hea-  
then, yet of such excellent morall vertues,  
as might set to schoole many Christian  
Kings and Rulers, whose care and studie  
for the safety, peace and Common wealth  
of his Empire, gat him such honour in his  
life, and loue of all his subiects, that being  
dead, his losse was lamented with ex-  
cesse of griefe and sorrow, but most a-  
mongst the Romanes, that they wisht to  
God hee had neuer been borne, or being

borne

F

borne

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borne, hee might neuer haue died.

And so I come to you that be the Adventurers here in England: with which I will conclude, it is not much aboue an hundred yeeres agoe, that these Adventurers for discoveries were first yndertaken by the Southerne parts of Christendome, but especially so seconded and followed by the Spanish nation both to the East and West Indies, that *Mendoza* (their countryman) in his treatise of Warre, extolleth King *Philip* and the Spanish nation aboue the skies, for seeking in such sort to enlarge their bounds by sea and land, seeming (as it were) with a secret scorne to set out the basenesse of our English and other nations in this, that they never intend any such attempts, but with a kind of sluggish contentment, doe account it their happinesse to keepe that poore little which they possesse. Indeed wee must acknowledge it, with praise to God, that when some of theirs had cast an euill eye vpon our possessions, it was our happinesse to preuent their longing, and to send them empty home.

Ireland.



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home. But for that other part of enlarging their bounds, in truth their praise is duly giuen, and well deserued: and it may iustly serue to stirre vs vp by all our means to put off such reprochfull censures; and seeing when time did offer it, our nation lost the first opportunity of hauing all, yet now to make good that common speech, that English men are best at imitation, and doe soone excell their teachers.

It is knowne well enough to you, what need we haue in this case, to stirre vp (if it were possible) our whole nation: for notwithstanding wee haue in our Letters Patents, the names of many Lords and Knights, Gentlemen, Marchants and others, able in truth to performe a greater matter then this, if we were al of one mind; but as they are many, so I may diuide them as thus into three equall parts: The one third part are such, as tooke liking of the plantation, and brought in one aduventure, expecting a while till they saw some disasters to accompanie the businesse, whereas they looked for present gaine,

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and so they gaue it ouer, bidding it adiew,  
and neuer lookt after it more. Another  
third part are such as came in, and with  
their own hands did vnderwrite to furnish  
three aduentures in three yeeres: whereof  
some few of them haue paid the first pai-  
ment, but refuse to pay the rest; yet most  
of them, notwithstanding they are tied by  
their owne handwriting, (whereby a very  
great charge was vndertaken by the Com-  
panie) doe vtterly refuse to make any pai-  
ment at all: which if it proceeded out of  
their pouertie it were not so much to bee  
blamed; for wee presse no man out of his  
inability to wrong himselfe: but these are  
of the greater sort, such as would scorne  
to haue it said they offer wrong in hazar-  
ding the losse of all, and the liues of many  
men. I doubt not but some reasonable  
course will be taken by your honourable  
wisedomes to make them see their error:  
in the meane time, I know not how to call  
this kinde of dealing. But I remember of  
one that takes vpon him to describe King  
*Richard* vsurper, and comming to his vi-  
sage,



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sage, he saith it was sterne, such as in Kings we call warlike, but in meaner men crabbed. Surely if this kinde of fast and loose were plaied by men of meaner sort, I could soone tell how to tearme it: but if you will needes haue it warlike, in respect of their sterne refusall, yet let it be crabbed too, because of their sower lookes when they see the Collectors come for mony.

So that of all our Aduenturers, I may well say there is but one third part, which (to their praise) from the first vndertaking to this day, haue not ceased to giue their counsels, spend their times, and lay downe their monies, omitting no occasion to expresse their zeale for effecting (if it may be possible) so great a worke for their King and Countries honour, as our nation neuer tooke the like in hand. And for this cause, the burthen being heavier then may well be borne by the shoulders of so few willing mindes, wee doe still prouoke our priuate friends, and haue now obtained the helpe of publike Lotteries to maintaine the same. Which though it be no

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usuall course in England, yet very common in diuers neighbour countries, for the publike seruice of most commendable actions, wherein no man being compelled to aduenture lots further then his owne liking, and being assured of direct and currant dealing, though all his lots come blanke; yet if his minde be vpnight, he rests content in this, that his money goeth to a publike work, wherein he hath his part of benefit, though he, neuer so meane and remote in his dwelling.

And if any man aske, what benefit can this plantation be to them that be no Aduenturers therein, but only in the Lottery? First, we say, (setting aside their possibilitie of prize) what man so simple that doth not see the necessitie of employment for our multitude of people? which though they be our flourishing fruits of peace & health, yet be they no longer good and hole some in themselves, then either our domesticke or forraine actions can make them profitable, or not hurtfull to the Commonwealth.

And



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And as it is vnpossible without this course of sending out the offspring of our families, in so great a bodie of many millions, which yeerely doe increase amongst vs, to prevent their manifold diseases of pouertie, corruption of minde, and pestilent infection, so the burthen thereof in some proportion is felt by enery man in his priuate calling, either in the taxe of their maintenance and daily reliefe, or in the taint of their vices and bodily plagues. And by this meanes only it may soone be eased, to the sensible good of euery man, as in the greater safetie and freedom from infection, so in the price and plentie of all outward and necessarie things.

And besides the example of our neighbour countries, (that hauing laid their armes aside, and dwelling now in peace, to shunne the harmes of idlenesse at home, doe send out flectes and hosts of men to seeke abroad) experience teacheth vs, what need we haue to seeke some world of new employment, for so great a part of our strength, which, not otherwise know-  
ing

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ing how to liue, doe daily runne out to robberies at home, and piracies abroad, arming and seruing with Turkes and Infidels against Christians, to the generall damage and spoile of Merchants, the scandall of our nation, and reproch of Christian name. As also for the wits of England, whereof so many of vnsetled braines betake themselues to plots & stratagemes at home, or else to wander from coast to coast, from *England* to *Spaine*, to *Italy*, to *Rome*, and to wheresoeuer they may learne and practise any thing else but goodnesse, pulling a world of temptations vpon their bad dispositions, sorting so farre with that inchanting sorts of serpents, and yeelding to their lure, till getting the marke and stampe in their forehead, they become desperate and despitfull fugitiues abroad, or else returning neutrals in religion, are neuer good for Church nor Commonwealth.

Let the words of that learned Master *Ascham* witnesse in this case, who about twentie yeeres agoe, hauing farre lesse  
cause



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cause of complaint then wee haue now;  
did publish his censure of those English I-  
talionate trauellers in these words: For re-  
ligion, they get Papisrie, or worse: for learning,  
lesse commonly then they carried out: for pol-  
icie, a fictions heart, a discoursing head, a minde  
to meddle in all mens matters: for experience,  
plenty of new mischieses, neuer knowne in Eng-  
land before: for manners, varietie of vanities,  
and change of filthy lining. These be the in-  
chantments of Circes, brought out of Italic co-  
marre English mens manners, much by example  
of ill life, but more by precepts of fond bookes of  
late translated out of Italian into English, sold  
in euery shop in London, commended by honest  
titles, the sooner to corrupt honest manners, de-  
dicated ouer boldly to uertuous and honorable  
personages, the easier to beguile simple and in-  
nocent wits. Tenne Sermons at Pauls Crosse  
doe not so much good for mouing men to true  
doctrine, as one of those bookes doe harne with  
inticing men to ill lining: yea, I say further,  
those bookes tend not so much to corrupt honest  
lining, as they do to subuert true religion; more  
Papists made by the merrie bookes of Italic,

24. page of  
teaching the  
bringing vp  
of youth,

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then by the earnest becke of Louaine.

*To the right honorable the Lord of the Treasury*  
- These and many more are the flowing  
euils of those noisome streames, that may  
bee stopped; or turned from vs (though  
not altogether (which is impossible) yet in  
some proportion, for the common good  
of every man) by these new discoueries, in-  
to so great a world, neuer yet knowne, nor  
inhabited by Christian men: and though  
that part of *Virginia*, wherein we seate, be  
nothing to the rest, not yet discouered, yet  
it is enough to men of sense rightly consi-  
dering, to make them confesse so much as  
I haue said.

If any shall obiekt, want of meanes, or  
inabilitie for the subiects of our King, to  
vndertake so great a worke in those re-  
mote and desert countries, it were too in-  
iurious: For first it hath been done by o-  
thers, to whom wee are no way inferiour  
for multitude, strength and meanes to doe  
the like: and secondly, our prouocations  
are now more then euer they were. For  
touching our multitude of men, as I re-  
member, and I assure my selfe I did see the  
note,



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note, and am not mistaken, in that great  
yeere of 88, here was billed for the first, se-  
cond and third seruice of the Queene (if  
need had required) of able persons, thirtie  
hundred thousand of English, Welch, and  
Cornish men; since which time it cannot  
otherwise be thought, and the great in-  
largement of townes and buildings shew  
that we haue much increased; besides that  
happie addition since of an entire king-  
dome, being a warlike, wise, and a stout na-  
tion, that were then no members of vs.  
And for strength of shipping, skilfull men  
and meanes to furnish greater attempts  
then this, the world can witnesse (to the  
griefe of some) that *England* hath no want  
at all. And for our prouocations, what can  
bee greater then from the highest? from  
God that hath giuen vs the light of his  
word, that wee might enlighten this blind  
people: that did prouide (when we despai-  
red greatly and feared who should wield  
the Scepter) a King (with peerlesse bran-  
ches) to sit ouer vs in peace, whom the  
world cannot match, that hath bent his

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• In Scotland  
and England  
too.

\* The powder  
men.

Parsons, &c.

royall minde, and of his princely offspring,  
to forward and aduance the best and most  
approoued actions; at home and abroad,  
that hath giuen him to set his feet vpon  
his enemies necks, and hath made the pay-  
son of the infected hearts to work their  
owne confusions; and the most bitter heart-  
ed aduersarie to die for sorrow to see his  
prosperitie; by which we are assured, that  
God doth reserve him to many excellent  
ends, and by whose wisdom we are dai-  
ly inuired vnder the shadow of our owne  
vine, to repose our selues in peace and  
rest.

How are they thus dejected, then in  
their honourable thoughts, so many both  
English men and Scottish, which seeme  
not like theselues, that to so infinit good  
ends, and notwithstanding the forcible  
inticements and powerfull meanes to ef-  
fect the same, will yet sit still, and neither  
helpe on this, nor any like publike action,  
with their persons, purse nor counsell?  
How far is this vnlike their ancient guise  
in former times, when for the name of  
Christ,



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Christ, and honour of their nations, they  
aduentured thorow the world to winne it  
with the sword? Well, if they will needs so  
much forget themselves, let this suffice to  
conclude them as vnprofitable members,  
emptying and keeping drie the fountaine  
at home, when with others they might seek  
to fill it from abroad: suffering the wealth  
of the world, of this new world, which is  
knowne to abound in treasure, if not to  
leepe in the dust, yet to slide away, and  
there to settle; where it reuiue the spirit  
of that viproous brood, which seek to heale  
again that wounded head of Rome, by  
instigating therewith, and anointing the  
hornes of such, as when time shall serue,  
will seeke to pearce our hearts.

The English  
Iesuits, and  
others.

And if it be asked, what benefit shall any  
man reape, in lieu of his disbursements, by  
that barren countrie, which hath so consu-  
med all our employments? It hath been  
alreadie declared to the world in sundrie  
discourses, containing sufficient encou-  
ragement to men of vnderstanding, and  
therefore not needfull heere to lay out

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again, the vndoubted certaintie of minerals, the rich and commodious meanes for shipping, and other materials of great vse, which if they were not alreadie published, wee would vnterly forbear to name, till (after the plantation settled) the effects and fruits should shew themselves. And besides al which things, that Nature hath already seated there, the soile and climate is so apt and fit for industrious mindes, to make plantation of so many pretious plants (as hath been likewise shewed in particular) for the vse of mankind and trade of merchandise, as to the sense and reason of such as haue scene it, no Countrie vnder heauen can goe beyond it.

And so to end with this that hath been said, which if it may suffice to satisfie the ignorant, to stop the mouthes of cauilers, and to stirre vp more assistance to this enterprise, it is enough: if not, I doe not doubt, but God who effecteth oft the greatest ends by smallest meanes, and hath so farre blest those few hands as to procure this birth, will likewise still assist the  
same



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same to bring it vp with honour. Proceed therefore you noble Lords, and you wise religious gentlemen, in your constant resolution, and in your dailie prayers remember it, for this worke is of such consequence, as for many important reasons it must neuer be forsaken.

And as you haue not shrunk away, (with many such of worse condition, which before they see it effected by others, will neuer aduenture any thing) but (like that worthie Romane *Scipio*, preseruer of his Countrie, which when all the Romanes in that sudden feare of *Hannibals* approch, threw off their armes to take themselves to flight, drew out his sword, and staied their running out, and ruine of the citie) haue in your own persons with exceeding paines, aduentured in the most desperate condition thereof, to keep the work from ruine, and haue set it in that hopefull way to subsist of it selfe, as whether you liue or no, to see the fruites thereof on earth, yet your reward shall be with God: and for example to posteritie, in being the first  
props

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props and pillars of the work, the records  
of time shall publish your praise; not stain-  
ed with lies as the Legends of Saints, but  
as those renowned deedes of your noble  
ancestors, truly set out in our English sto-  
ries, still living (as it were) and reaching  
out the hand, speaking to them that fol-  
low after, and telling to such as shall

succeed, *This is the way for the be-  
nour of your King, and your  
Countrie good.*

**FINIS.**





